

[XXIVth YEAR.] THE [No. 1224.] MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1769.

Virginia, Aquia, Dec. 10, 1768. To be SOLD, on Tuesday the 4th Day of April next, THE valuable TRACT of LAND, known by the Name of BRENTON, containing 3,000 Acres lying in Prince-William County, and within 18 Miles of Cockeysville, 14 of Dumfries, and 25 of Falmouth. This Land is remarkable for being level, of a rich Soil throughout the Tract, and well timbered and watered, has many valuable Improvements on it, and pays no QUIT-RENTS. The Sale will begin precisely at 12 o'Clock, at the House of SCARLETT MADDINS, on the Premises, and the Land sold either in Lots, or the Whole, as shall be agreed upon on the Day of Sale, as well as the Terms for Payment.

ROBERT BRENT, WILLIAM BRENT, DANIEL CARROLL, HENRY ROZER.

December 24, 1768.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, A TRACT of LAND, lying in Dorchester County, about Two Miles to the Eastward of the Line lately run, granted under Maryland Rights, with natural and artificial Boundaries for 600 Acres, but contains nearly 900 Acres. The Land lies about 10 Miles from the Forest-Landing, on Jones's Creek, on Delaware, and about 9 Miles from Choptank-Bridge; but Two Streams of Water running through it, one of them sufficient for a Mill, and has about 100 Acres of Land, capable of making exceeding rich Meadows. There is about 350 Acres of cleared Land, under good Fence, on Part of which there is now sown 110 Bushels of Wheat. There is on the Land a Dwelling-House, 6 Feet by 20, with a Cellar, a Smoke-House, Milk-House, Three Corn-Houses, one new Barn, 50 Feet by 30; one Peach Orchard, of 7000 flourishing Trees, and Three Apple Orchards. The Plantation is in very good Order, the Situation pleasant and healthy, and the Soil very rich, and well adapted to Farming, but particularly good for Wheat.

Any Person inclinable to purchase, may apply to Joseph Gill, who lives on the Premises, and will show the Land and Title, (which is indisputable) as well as give Information of the Terms and Conditions of the Sale, which will be on the Premises, the 16th Day of May next, if fair, if not, on the first fair Day after.

JOSEPH COWMAN.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the Neabsco Iron-Works, in Virginia, on, or about the 10th of October last, a Country born Negro Man Slave, named WILLIE, the Property of the Hon. John Taylor, Esq; he is about 30 Years of Age, very black, well made, Five Feet Eight Inches high, puts on a sower look when taxed with any Thing amiss; he had on and took with him, when he went away, a blue broad Cloth Coat, black Cotton Velvet Jacket, andundry other Sorts of Cloaths, besides Shoes and stockings of various Kinds: He is by Trade a Ship-carpenter, and is such a Proficient in that Business, is not only to repair, but to build all Sorts of small craft. The Day that he went off, he was accompanied by a dark Mulatto Fellow, named SCIRIO, the Property of Mr. John M. Millian of Prince-William County, in Virginia, of much the same Age and size as himself. They crossed Patowmack-River together, in a Schooner's Boat, to the Maryland Shore, where they left her, and have, from that Time kept themselves undiscovered. As Billie was some time last Summer brought from Carolina, (to which place, under the Sanction of a forged Pass, he had travelled as a Freeman) it is more than probable that he is not now engaged by some Ship-Builders to go Northward, that he will endeavour to get on board of some Craft, bound for Charles-Town, or to some Place in Carolina, where he expects to be free. Whoever takes up the said Negro, or Mulatto, and brings One, or both, to the Subscriber, or to Mr. John Calvert, Manager of Col. Taylor's Mine-work, in Baltimore County, or will secure them, so they may be had again, shall receive, for each, a Reward of Five Pounds, if taken Forty Miles from home, or the above Reward, if at a greater Distance from the said Mr. John Calvert, or from

THOMAS LAWSON.

October 14, 1768.

TOLLEN last Night, from the Subscriber, living in Prince-George's County, near Upper-Maryland, a likely bright bay HORSE, Four Years old, and about 14 and an Half Hands high, brand on the near Buttock, B; he paces, trots, and gallops, and carries his Head high, when rode.

Whoever secures the said Horse, so as I may get him again, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and Five Pounds for the Thief, if he be convicted, paid BENJAMIN HALL, (Son of FRANCIS.)

I GREEN, at the PRINTING-Office, 6d. a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, 1s. a Week's Continuance. Long Ones 2s. a Week. Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, and all Sorts, with their proper BONDS, and all Sorts of PRINTING-WORK performed

LONDON, November 19. I send you the following Debates on his MAJESTY'S SPEECH. They were published here this Day under the Names, which I have erased, and, in their Place, have substituted others.

IS M—y being withdrawn, and the Members returned to their Station, a Motion was made for an Address, which was seconded by M. S—y, who, after shewing in a short Speech, the Propriety of the Address, he began with Remarks upon the present State of the Nation, expatiating largely on the Obliviousness of the N—th A—n Colonies. "What shall we say," cried he, "to the rash Order of the Assembly of M—ch—ts-Bay, to send Circular Letters to the other Colonies, and their insolent Refusal to erase that Order from their Journal, which occasioned their Dissolution? What shall we say to the Effect that Dissolution had upon them? Instead of cooling and bringing them to Reason from Rashness, they burst out into Turbulence, from Turbulence to Treason; for what, but Treason, are the Resolutions in what they call their Convention; when insiting under a factious Leader, they founded the Trumpet of Rebellion; declared open Opposition to the Interests of their Mother Country; and, by taking Arms to defend themselves, at once renounced her Protection? At length, indeed, their Violence is stayed. But how? By the Arrival of the King's Troops at B—n. The Mildness of the Civil Power being contemned, there was no Recourse to be had, but to the Military; and I am very glad that this Trial of N—th A—n and G—t-B—n has been made; for those Disturbers of Public Peace, and Subverters of Government, are now acquainted both with us and themselves."—There was, he observed, Two Defects in the Constitution of the Colony of M—s-Bay: First, That the Privy-Council of the Governor is always chosen by the Assembly; and that of the Grand-Juries are elected by the Townships, not by the Sheriffs. Then passing over to Europe, he said, "he wished he could turn his Eyes from the boisterous A—s to a Scene of greater Calm, nearer home; but the Attack of the Island of Corsica by the French, in Violation of the Treaty of Aix-la-Ch—ple looked too like the threatening of a storm, and must create many Fears and Jealousies; however, he hoped, and believed, these Fears were groundless; for he could not consider an Attempt to subvert that little Spot and People, as one of those glorious Efforts which makes Ambition Virtue, but an unmeaning and useless Exertion of that restless Spirit, which has long made France the Dread of E—e."

A Committee was ordered to prepare an Address of Thanks; but on its being read, much Controversy ensued; those of the Court Side were for its going, as it was penned, in the usual Strain; those of the opposite Party moved for an Amendment, by striking out the Words, We return your Majesty our humble Thanks for having taken such Steps as your Majesty judged necessary; and to insert in their Place, We will take into our immediate Consideration the Steps which have been taken, with Regard to your Majesty's Colonies, in full Confidence, however, that we shall entirely approve of them. But to this Lord N—th answered, "that an Address was a proper and respectful Compliment, and, that the present contained nothing which can preclude the Freedom of Debate-upon, or Censure upon any Measures taken by Administration."

Lord Cl—e, "urged the Danger of the Colonies hearing there was any Doubt in that Assembly of their Guilt, or any Appearance of Disunion, wished his noble Friend to consider, whether the Alterations would not be such as Mr. O—s himself would have proposed, and whether what was agreeable to Mr. O—s, would be properly approved of by that House?" Much more was said by others, when Mr. B—ke delivered himself as follows: "It may appear an Effect of the highest Presumption in me to offer my poor Sentiments on this most important Crisis in the Affairs of this Kingdom; but I feel myself so strongly affected, that I am unable to keep Silence; A—n is, indeed, very near my Heart; and if this House will indulge me with their Patience, while I submit my Opinion to them, I shall little regard whether that Opinion will be approved by Mr. O—s, or not; nor am I so narrow minded as not to be equally indifferent as to the Sentiments of Mr. O—s, and those of the noble Lord.

"The present State of the Colonies is the most momentous Subject ever under the Consideration of this, the most illustrious Assembly upon Earth. Highly unworthy would it be of the Wisdom, and inconsistent with the Dignity of such an Assembly, to offer Complaints, instead of Counsel, at such a Crisis; to approve the Pursuit of Measures, whose Propriety they are ignorant of, and to condemn whole Realms unheard. I have heard that the A—n Petitions have not been received by the Administration. If this House should, by this Address, virtually condemn their Conduct, it would make them altogether desperate: The Speech, which I consider merely as that of the Minister's, is so enigmatical for me to understand; it hints at something, but communicates nothing; it is like the peeping of a Whisper; one hears a small Sound, but receives no Ideas.

"To the Address, in general, I have no great Objection; it is like most other Addresses, a Kind of Echo of the Speech; a faithful Copy, something fairer than the Original. But I must move in the Support of the Amendment; without which, I cannot but think we shall preclude ourselves from a fair Enquiry into the Conduct of the Administration. With what Decency can we condemn, if we should disapprove those Measures, whose Propriety we acknowledge, by thanking his Majesty for pursuing them, for judging them necessary?"

For my own Part, I confess, with Regard to A—n, I see no Necessity for such violent Measures as have been taken; or, if there was Necessity, it was of the Ministry's own Creation. When I see at the Head of the Law, a Person whose former Opinions are appealed to as Authority in every seditious Pamphlet, with which N—th-A—n swarms; when I see the Principles of the Man, who, by his Station in the Oracle of the Law in England, become the Magna Charta of N—th-A—n Licentiousness; I cannot but apologize for the N—th-A—ns, who are supported in their Intemperance by such high Authority. But, when I see the same Man joining in Support of the uniform Plan of Oppression towards the N—th-A—ns, begun by the Administration at his first coming into Power, and still persevered in; my Admiration at the Folly of his Opinions, is lost in Indignation at the Baseness of his Conduct.

When the late Parliament thought proper to pass the Stamp-Act, N—th A—n was soon all in a Flame; but, when the Parliament retiring upon its own Wisdom repealed that Act, upon continuing the same, not wild Chimeras, the Colonies returned to that State of Coolness and Tranquillity. The Disturbance now brought to an Intermittion, and a wise Parliament, by the Application of proper Medicines, would have prevented a Return of the Paroxysm. There was great Time in the Ministry, but, unfortunately, this Country, is now no more, a Man, who, by his innumerable great and amiable Abilities, had an Idea, as dangerous, perhaps, as can fall to the Share of a Statesman; a Desire, I mean to please every Body, in Opposition to his own Judgment, he was induced by that Failure in his Disposition, to assist the Ministry in the Exertion of their daring Prerogative. A while they were as fond of shewing on every Occasion, as a Child is of his favourite Play-Thing. They sent a Tax; sent an Army of Custom-House Officers to collect it: All A—n took the Alarm; a Motion was made in the Assembly at B—n to send Letters circular to all the Colonies, in order that the whole N—th A—n Continent might at once petition a Redress of this Grievance. The Motion did not at first succeed; but the Alarm growing stronger, it passed, and an Order in Consequence of it was entered in the Journal of the House.—The Governor received Orders to command the Assembly to erase the Order from their Journals, under the Pain of the Assembly being dissolved; and upon their Refusal to submit to this arbitrary Command, the Assembly was dissolved. By what Law of Nature, or by what Principle in the Constitution of this Country, the Ministers think themselves authorized to offer the Alternative of blind Submission to their Caprice, or instant Dissolution to the Parliament of N—w E—g—d they have not thought proper to communicate to us. I think it is an Authority which neither is, nor ought to be lodged in less awful Hands than the whole legislative Body of this Country; and, I have no doubt but this House will consider this Usurpation of their Authority as an high Misdemeanor in whoever advised it. The Ministry, however, having thus by a lordly Nod laid prostrate the Assembly, the Convention crept forth like Vermin from its dead Carcase; and the People, in the Impotence of Rage, undoubtedly were guilty of many Acts of Violence. The subtle Politicians were at last at a Nonplus, and could invent no other Means of supporting their usurped Authority, but the Interposition of the Military, that last Resource of ignorant Despotism. But they ought to know, that Countries are not to be kept in Obedience by Custom-House Officers, official Letters, nor even by an armed Hand, when the Minds of Men are totally alienated from their Governors. Their Folly must be soothed, their Prejudices indulged; and, unless this is done, the Alterations just glanced at by the Gentleman who seconded the Address, as proposed to be made in the Appointment of their Juries and Council, will be entirely useless. To whomsoever the present Administration shall transfer that Appointment, the Juries and Council must be composed of Men filled with Abhorrence of our Ministers, universal in that Country. Where they are over-awed by our armed Battalions, the Discontent will vent itself in Reproaches and seditious Discourses; but the Moment our Army is removed from B—n to suppress an Insurrection in any other Part of the Provinces, the smothered Indignation will break out into Acts of Violence and Rebellion. Thus ill has this boasted Trial of the N—th A—ns succeeded. The Ministry has for its Amusement sown a Crop of Thorns, which I hope this House will eradicate, and prevent if possible, the raising any other such Crop, for the future. Such has been the Conduct of Administration in A—n. If we cross the Atlantic, we shall find them sustaining still the same Character. If I understand, in the least, the K—g's Speech, there are Two Propositions totally inconsistent; bring their Face to Face, and no Two Propositions can be more intirely Strangers to one another; In one

we are told, that most vigorous Measures shall be pursued with regard to our Colonies; and by the other we are informed that his M—y has received Assurances of a pacific Disposition in the Powers of Europe; which Assurances he gives no Credit to, and yet has taken no Measures in Vindication of the Honour and Rights of his Crown and People. But, perhaps, it is an Effect of the incomprehensible Wisdom of our Ministry, to draw the French into Corsica, to see their Armies slaughtered, and their Revenues waited in unprofitable Attempts upon rocky Coasts, uncultivated Woods, and barren Mountains. They consider Corsica, as a mere useless Acquisition; and if not a Scourge, at least a Burthen to the Conquerors. But others may differ in their Opinion. Though Corsica, by itself, or dependant on its old Matter, is a sort of Nothing, when plucked from the Heart of Europe to be incorporated into France, it becomes a serious Object: What in the Hands of the Genoese was a Feather, in the Hands of the French will be a Sword.

Observe the Extent of the Bourbon Family, the Branches of which are spreading themselves over the richest Domains of Europe: France extending forth its Hands to Spain; Spain stretching out its long Arms to France; Morocco, the old Enemy of Spain, now in Alliance with it; and Naples reaching out towards Morocco; a Prince of the same House at Parma, and Tuscany now an Accession to the Family Compact. All these Powers united by Corsica, form a Line of Circumvallation round the Mediterranean, impenetrable to human Force.

Corsica is a Citadel to over-awe the whole of Italy, and brings the Bourbon Family loose to the Door of our British Ally the King of Sardinia.—What have we to do in this State of Affairs with Assurances? The French do not attack Corsica with Words; but we have not even defended them with Words; we hear of no Memorials presented by our Ministry; if they have been presented, we find no Effects from them. The House of Austria, has been exclaimed against on this Occasion; but if the House of Austria, by a weak and unjustifiable Neutrality, neglects its Safety, its Interest and its Glory, shall we, by a Neutrality, equally base and foolish, desert the Liberties of Europe which we have always prided ourselves in being the Maintainers of?

We are not to enquire whether the Invasion of Corsica is an Action against former Treaties; but whether it is an Encroachment upon, and contrary to the Balance of Power which this Nation has always supported in Europe; this Right we must assert, by which we have obtained such incredible Authority in every Negotiation: But hitherto, as far as I can hear, no Attempts have been made to awaken other Nations in Europe to a sense of their Danger from the Family Compact, nor any Measures taken, or ever concerted, to vindicate them and ourselves against the Attacks of France, begun in the Island of Corsica.

Thus have the Ministers slumbered during the violent Attempts of a Power whose every Motion ought to be watched by a Minister of this Country, who every Time that he turns his Eyes from that Power, deserts his Duty. These very Ministers, upon the slightest Opposition given their Powers in America, were tremblingly alive all over; and now, they modestly attempt to steal your Approbation of their Conduct; but I trust, they will find this not a complimenting, but an injurious, penetrating and avenging Parliament.

This was answered by Mr. G—n—le, but to tell you the Truth, he was very long winded, not but he is clever too in his Business. I remember he appeared stedfastly attached, in his Speech, to the Scheme of increasing our Finances, by taxing the Colonies; and he laboured to prove that Right in the Mother-Country, and the necessary and natural Subjection of the Colonies to her Superiority. One of his Arguments was smart enough; for, whereas some of the Gentlemen of the other side mentioned, that the A—ns had laid down their Arms as soon as his Majesty's Troops came to B—n; "and would they not have done the same, Two Years ago? Had we proceeded with Spirit then, we should have heard no more of them. But what has this House not done? Encouraged their Faction and Sedition, by repealing an Act which they had before passed as just and necessary, and they have since found necessary to renew, we have taught them to disobey, not only by shewing them they might do so with Impunity, but that they may have us for the justifiers and Abettors of their Rebellion and Disobedience."

BOSTON, January 19.

WITH Captain Rowland from London, came over the Commissions for our new American Judges of the Admiralty, viz. Hon. Robert Auchmuty, Esq; for New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, and Connecticut. Hon. Jonathan Sewal, Esq; for Nova-Scotia, Quebec, &c. Hon. Jared Ingersoll, Esq; for New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia; and Hon. Augustus Johnston, Esq; for North and South Carolina, East and West Florida. The Salaries of each, 600l. Sterling per Annum, payable out of the Fines and Forfeitures in America: If that Fund should prove insufficient, then the Deficiency is to be made up by Draughts on the Treasurer of the Navy, payable out of the Proceeds of Men of Wars old Stores, &c.